

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:

HON. J. H. RANNEY, Thirteenth District,
Piedmont, Mo.
U. S. LAND OFFICE—JAS. H. CLARK,
Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver—Iron-
ton, Mo.
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

COURTS:

Circuit Court is held on the
Fourth Monday in April and October.

County Court convenes on the
First Monday of March, June, September
and December.

Probate Court is held on the First
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:

W. T. GAY, Representative.
ANDREW J. CARTY, Presiding Judge county
Court.
CHARLES HART, county Judge, South-
ern District.

A. G. MOYER, county Judge, Western
District.

W. R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney.
W. H. FISHER, Collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, county clerk.
ARTHUR HUFF, circuit clerk.
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.

P. W. WHITWORTH, Treasurer.
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.
G. G. HENDERSON, Assessor.
G. W. FARRAR, S. B. Coroner.
J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. R. Edgar.
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.
City Attorney,
City Clerk, Arthur Huff.
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.

Collector, W. H. Fisher.
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N.
Bishop, M. Claybaugh, Jas. Baldwin, Geo.
D. Marks and Henry Kendal.

Street Committee—Jas. Baldwin, M. Clay-
baugh and L. J. Giovannoni.
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.

Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. W. WERNER, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
Benediction, Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, Edw. KOEHL, Pastor.
Residence: Graniteville. Services Saturday
night and Sunday morning of the second
and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 A.
M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, 8 P. M.
are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L.
F. ASPLEY, Pastor. Services every Sunday,
at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting
Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M. Ladies' Aid So-
ciety, Thursday, 2 P. M. Ladies' Prayer-
Meeting, Friday, 2 P. M. Juvenile Mis-
sionary Society at Parsonsage, Saturday, 2:30 P.
M. Choir Practice at Church, Friday, 7:30
P. M. All are cordially invited to attend
these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Street,
near Knob St. H. T. MORTON, D. D., Pastor.
Residence Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, Ironton.
Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PFAFF, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. R. A.
HUXLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8
P. M.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K.
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d
and 4th Friday evening of each month at
Odd-Fellows Hall.
R. F. HOLLOMAN, A. C. C.
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. CHAS. ARNOLD, N. G.
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Secre-
tary.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or
preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W.
MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A.
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesday of each month, at 7 P. M. W.
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secre-
tary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall on alternate
Wednesdays. W. M. T. GAY,
DAIRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.

WM. MABEE, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DIXON,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.
First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evening, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.
VAL. EPPINGER, Secretary.

BELLEVUE.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
ILL, Secretary.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH:

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants
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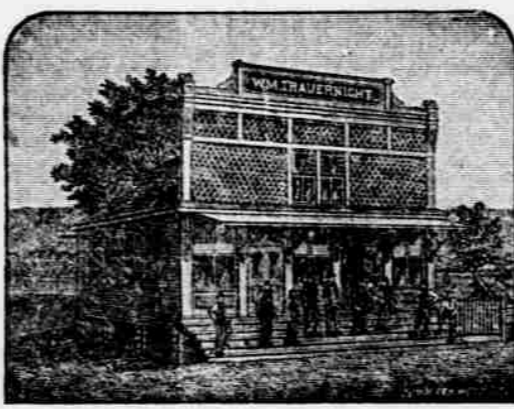
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Educational Column.

Outline of the Life of Longfellow.

1807. Born at Portland, Maine, Feb-
ruary 27th.
1821. Enters Bowdoin College.
- 1822-3. First writing for publication.
1826. Visits Germany, France, Spain
and Italy.
1829. Returns from Europe and ac-
cepts of the Professorship of
Modern Languages in Bow-
doin College.
1830. Lectures on European litera-
ture.
1831. Married to Miss Mary Storer
Potter of Portland.
1835. A tour of Europe. Meets Car-
lyle and Emerson in London.
Wife dies November 29th.
1837. Professor of Modern Literature
in Harvard College.
1839. "Hyperion" and "Voices of the
Night" published.
1842. "Poems on Slavery."
1843. Married his second wife. Miss
Frances Elizabeth Appleton
of Switzerland.
1845. "Poets and Poetry of Europe."
1847. "Evangeline" was published.
1849. "Kavanah" and "The Seaside
and the Fireside" appeared.
1851. The "Golden Legend" first ap-
peared.
1854. Resigns his professorship at
Harvard, and is succeeded by
James Russell Lowell.
1854. "Hiawatha" is published.
1858. "Miles Standish" composed.
1861. Death of his wife July 10th.
1863. "The Wayside Inn" published.
1864. Translation of Dante.
1868. Tour through Europe.
1868. L. L. D. conferred on him by
the University of Cambridge.
1869. Doctor of Civil Law conferred
by Oxford.
1869. Visits Queen Victoria. Spends
the winter in Rome.
1872. "The Christmas Trilogist."
1875. Celebrates with ten others of
his class the fiftieth anniver-
sary of their graduation.
1880. "Ultima Thule," last of his
works published.
1882. Died March 24th.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

Variety is necessary in conducting
recitations, that the pupils may not
lose interest. Teachers should change
their methods of putting questions and
not adhere to one or two forms. The
following may be used to a good ad-
vantage:

1. Give the question to the whole
class before calling on any particular
one to answer.
2. Occasionally let the pupils ask
the question and you recite.
3. Sometimes put all the questions
to one or two pupils.
4. When testing the knowledge, ask
the question so as to bring out the full
understanding of the pupil.
5. Put questions which will cause
pupils to discover error as well as
truth by leading them to think.
6. Allow pupils to ask all the ques-
tions they wish so long as they ask for
information.
7. Be on the alert to repress any
question that might be asked simply
to puzzle.
8. Sometimes allow a pupil to take
the place of the teacher in putting
questions to the class.
9. Be careful of the following impor-
tant cautions:
 1. Do not question your pupils in
regular order.
 2. Do not ask questions of pupils
in the order in which they are seated.
 3. Do not let your pupils answer in
concert.
 4. Do not help a pupil by asking a
question which will suggest the an-
swer.
 5. Do not depend alone on the text-
book for questions and answers.
 6. Call often upon the inattentive
to answer.
 7. Do not scold a pupil for failure
to answer.
 8. Give your slow pupils time to
think. All pupils are not prompt
alike.
 9. Ask your questions so as to en-
able pupils to find truth for them-
selves.
 10. Seldom repeat a question. Pu-
pils should be attentive.
 11. If some pupils are inattentive,
keep on asking them questions.
 12. Put your questions promiscu-
ously.
 13. Do not ask questions to puzzle
pupils.
 14. Do not put questions that will
include too much.
 15. Do not ask questions which do
not concern the lesson just to show
your own learning.
 16. Do not ask foolish questions.
 17. Explain difficult questions and
call upon a pupil to repeat the expla-
nation.

Dear teachers, how many of us fail to
properly govern our pupils, through
absolute timidity? We fail to make
them feel our will-power. Two years
ago, when principal of a school in
Washington county, which had seldom
been governed, I found, when I gave
the signal for an intermission, that all
was disorder and confusion, particu-
larly among the boys. "Boys, I wish
you to walk out quietly," I said, but
they did not; so I rang the bell, all re-
turned, and were seated. "Let us try
it again," I said, but I found but little
improvement, so they were again re-
called and seated. This was repeated
quite a number of times, till the pupils
felt my will-power, and gave way. Af-
ter that I found but little difficulty in
governing that school. My pupils re-
spected me for being positive. They
will treat you with the same respect.
But we should first know we are right,
before taking our stand.

Teachers, do you think, as you sit
with book in hand, and listen to your
pupils repeat the words of the text-
book, that you are teaching? You are
not, and are only dwarfing the minds
of your pupils. Not long ago, when
my pupils were reciting a lesson per-
taining to the powers of Congress, one
pupil rose and said "the two Houses
are co-ordinate in general law mak-
ing." "What do you understand by
co-ordinate, etc.?" I asked. Not a
single member of the class had a cor-
rect idea of the meaning. Having
previously supposed that the class
would stumble over the word "co-ordi-
nate," I was prepared for the emergen-
cy, and ere I closed the recitation, I
could see that light had dawned upon
the minds of every member of that
class.

"The test of the teacher is efficiency.
Not the showing he is able to make in
an examination, but the final result he
can produce in the character of those
who came from under his hand. This
efficiency is not the sort that can be
counted upon always to work an in-
crease of salary. But to leave a last-
ing mark upon the mind and charac-
ter of a pupil is the unmistakable sign
of the real teacher. While acting
upon this principle it has cost the writ-
er his position twice within his fifteen
years' experience, he is happy to state
that he has never yet been in any
manner whatever sorry for having so
instructed. Dear teachers, does it ever
occur to you that our reward is yet
to come? When we shall meet around
God's throne, those dear ones whom
we instructed here, then we shall re-
ceive our greatest reward. Let us do
what we ought, come what may.

OUR TEACHERS.

Miss Maud Fletcher is at Middle-
brook this year. She is doing good
work. Miss Maud will be one of our
foremost teachers in the near future.
We visited the schools of Mr. W. M.
Johnson, Mrs. Susan McWilliams, and
Mrs. Mary Ingram recently. Mr.
Johnson is doing well. His pupils are
workers. Mrs. McWilliams is doing a
good part for her district. Mrs. In-
gram is doing the best work in orthog-
raphy of any teacher visited. Rev. R.
E. Atkinson is teaching another good
school for the Bellevue people this
year. Mr. Charles Jones will close a
successful term in the King district
this week. Miss Lillie Nowell is hold-
ing the fort at Hogan. The people of
her district say she is teaching them a
good school. Miss Annie Burks is do-
ing well on Black river. Reports
from L. O. Warren say he is progress-
ing nicely. Mr. C. S. Russell is with
the people of the "Cove" again this
year. He is more than earning the
salary he gets. Miss May Lester closes
a very successful third term on Car-
ver's creek this week.

Old Times.

Ed. Register—In one of the late
numbers of the REGISTER I saw an ac-
count of some persons having found
gold in Madison, somewhere near the
St. Francis river. Now, way back in
my early hunting years, my hunting
grounds were from home north to In-
dian Creek, east past the head of the
Washatow, across the St. Francis riv-
er to Turkey Creek, south as far as
the Little St. Francis river, west past
Black Mountain to Tip-Toe; thence
home. Making a territory about
twelve miles square. And all that
country was just full of game, and the
creeks were full of fish, except the
Washatow. I could never account for
it, but I never saw or caught a fish in
the Washatow. But old Brewer's
creek that emptied into the Washatow
a mile or two above where it emptied
into the St. Francis, was the best creek
for fish I ever fished in, in this coun-
try, and at that time there were but
two families living on those two

streams, and four or five on Stout's
Creek, and but one on the east side of
the river, until you get within four
miles of Fredericktown. So, you see,
there were but five people living in all
of that scope of the country.

In one of my hunts—and it was in
the winter—I called at one of those
houses on Brewer's Creek. There I
met a man who had come from the
gold mines in Georgia, and had work-
ed in the gold mines of South Caro-
lina. While I was there I was shown
some gold dust, or rather amalgam.
This man had been prospecting along
the mountain sides of the St. Francis
river, and had found rock that con-
tained gold, and as a result he had a
ball of gold about the size of a musket
ball. He said, "There is gold in
abundance, but it will take money to
get it out of the rock." I did not ask
him just where it was located, for I
saw he was rather shy of telling; but
he said so much I knew it must be in
some of the river bluffs, not far from
where the Washatow emptied into the
St. Francis.

At that same time there lived on the
east side of the river an old French-
man, by the name of Beaver, and
right here I will tell how he came by
the name of Beaver. Back in the days
when this country was occupied by the
Indians, a family of French came to
live or make a home on the St. Francis
river, near the old road that led to
Mine La Motte, for the purpose of
hunting and trapping, for the river
was full of beaver, otter, and other
fur-bearing animals. In some way
this family became offensive to the In-
dians, and they killed him and all of
his family, as they supposed. But
when some whites came the next day,
they found a small boy hid under a
pile of beaver skins. As the boy was
too young to know who his parents
were, they called him Beaver, and
Beaver was his name when I was ac-
quainted with him. But this old man
told me the Indians had a silver mine
not far from where he lived, but no
white man knew where it was. "But,"
he said, "not far from the mine is a
painted rock, and the mine is under
the bank of the river. A cave opens
under the rock. At no time, except
when the water is very low, can the
mouth of the cave be seen. At all
times, except when the water was very
low, the Indians had to dive and come
up inside of the cave." But I could
never find the painted rock. I think
I did not go far enough up the river.
I think it must be up toward Liberty-
ville.

In those days, all of the old first-
settlers held to these traditions, that
they had been handed down from one
settler to another. It was always very
interesting to me to hear them tell
about the vast bodies of silver and
lead and copper that existed in the
mountains in this part of Missouri, and
how the mining was done. In my
first acquaintance with Mine La Motte
all the mining was what was called
surface mining. A man would take a
long pole like a fish-gig, with an auger
on the end of the pole, and bore down
in the clay. When he struck a sheet
of blue mineral, as the lead ore was
called, he would bore through the
mineral and knew just how thick the
sheet was. Sometimes the sheet would
not be more than an inch thick; some-
times it would be several inches thick.
Perhaps there would be several layers,
one above another, with clay between.
When the miner was satisfied it was
rich enough to work, he would begin
at the side of his claim, and load all
the dirt on the cart and haul it to some
waste place and dump it. As they
came to the lead they would lay it to
one side, and so on until the whole
claim was cleaned out. It looked queer
to see streaks of bright lead ore on all
sides of the excavation. How differ-
ent the old way of smelting the ore
then to what it is to-day.

The Indians, whenever they wanted
lead, would dig the ore and hunt a
dead tree that was hollow, with a hole
at the bottom. A tree to suit should
be about two feet in diameter and fif-
teen to twenty feet high. Then cut an
Indian ladder—that is, a large sap-
pling with the side limbs cut off about
a foot long to put the feet on as they
climb. This sappling or ladder is set
up against the tree. Then the cavity
is filled with dry wood with the lead
and ore mixed in with the wood, from
top to bottom. Then fire is put to the
wood at the bottom of the tree, and as
the fire comes roaring up through the
tree, it melts the ore which goes to the
bottom of the tree, where it is caught
in a place made in the dirt to hold the
lead. In my first acquaintance with
the mines and mining they were very
different from the present. As made
at that time there was great waste in
the smelting of lead. I remember see-
ing places dug back in the steep side
of a bank and made to receive great

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STATEMENTS,

Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers

BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

AT LOW PRICES.

Well, the world moves, and will
move for a long time, and there will
be new ways and new discoveries for
ages to come; and it is well that one
generation don't know it all.

T. P. R.

Hobson's Choice.

Did it ever occur to the REGISTER,
or any of its readers, that the money
question is a closed one to us? In
wading through the President's mes-
sage I caught something between the
lines that I think the President him-
self did not see, or he would not have
recommended any further extension of
the national bank currency. There
are a few facts that we have all long
known, but which we have not put to-
gether rightly, or we should have seen
that the "logic of events" would never
fit with our silver schemes as we are
trying to work them.

We all know that the act of 1873 is
an accomplished fact, and that we are
obligated to pay large sums in gold.
We must get the gold by taxes; but
the people cannot pay gold for taxes
until it is in general circulation; and
we never can get it into general cir-
culation so long as we tolerate any in-
ferior form of money or currency,
which will inevitably displace gold;
for an inferior form of currency will
always displace a superior form. We
may say that silver will appreciate
when remonetized. And so it will.
But it cannot be equal to gold as long
as our obligations remain to pay such
enormous quantities of gold. The
increased output of gold will be neu-
tralized by the purchases of bullion,
by Mr. Goldman, whose interest it is
to keep a monopolizing hand on gold.
As Ben Harrison said, we are facing
a condition and not a theory; and it is
a condition that we do not fully com-
prehend yet. But take these simple
facts and put them together and we
see that there is no money question for
us; and that we only have Hobson's
choice—take it or leave it.

We had better leave it and get at
Mr. Goldman, alias Mr. Rothschild, or
Rothschild, from some other direction
so as to make his interests coincide
with those of his fellowmen. He
wants money, not because he is a
miser, but because it gives him power
over his fellowmen. Under present
condition the man who has money can
be a master; the man who has no
money must be a slave. This is be-
cause natural opportunities are more
things of barter and sale. Now if we
give more attention to the way in
which we raise money for public pur-
poses we can do more than by disas-
agreeing about the money question it-
self. Let public opinion begin to lean
toward the state appropriation of rent
and Mr. Goldman will find all he can do
to save his dollars in any form without
exerting himself, as now, to increase
their purchasing power. When the
speculative value of land is gone, and
only the value for use and occupancy
left, all incentives to the undue accu-
mulation of wealth will be gone and
money will still be as useful as now in
facilitating exchanges, but it cannot
directly control production. The fact
that while the price of products has
gone down, yet the price at which la-
bor is allowed access to the source of
production has risen, ought to show to
the duller mind where our real trou-
ble lies; and it ought to be clear that
the remedy is in the land question
rather than in the money question.

We can clip the wings of Pluto with-
out touching his gold. The state ap-
propriation of rent, or what we com-
monly call the single tax, would not
cancel Mr. Goldman's mortgages, but
it would impair the securities of most
of them so far that he would howl for
the remonetization of silver, or do any
thing to make money plenty long be-
fore the single tax was adopted and the
land made useful to the workers
only, in order to realize upon his loans.

We have no choice; the money ques-
tion is foreclosed; we must make a di-
version.

WM. CANN
Murrayville, Ills., Dec. 19, 1895.

Children Cry
for Pitcher's Castoria.